

Upgradient Slurry Wall Historical Data Summary

Velsicol Chemical Corporation Superfund Site

Former Plant Area — OU-1



Plant Site in Operation — 1970s



Plant Decommissioning — 1982



Slurry Wall Installation — 1983



Slurry Wall Effectiveness Concerns

- Increasing water levels inside groundwater containment system
 - 2.53 million gallons water removed between 1993-1994
- Increasing DDT levels in fish within the impoundment
 - 1994-1995 fish sample DDT concentrations doubled since 1989

Example of Slurry Wall Material



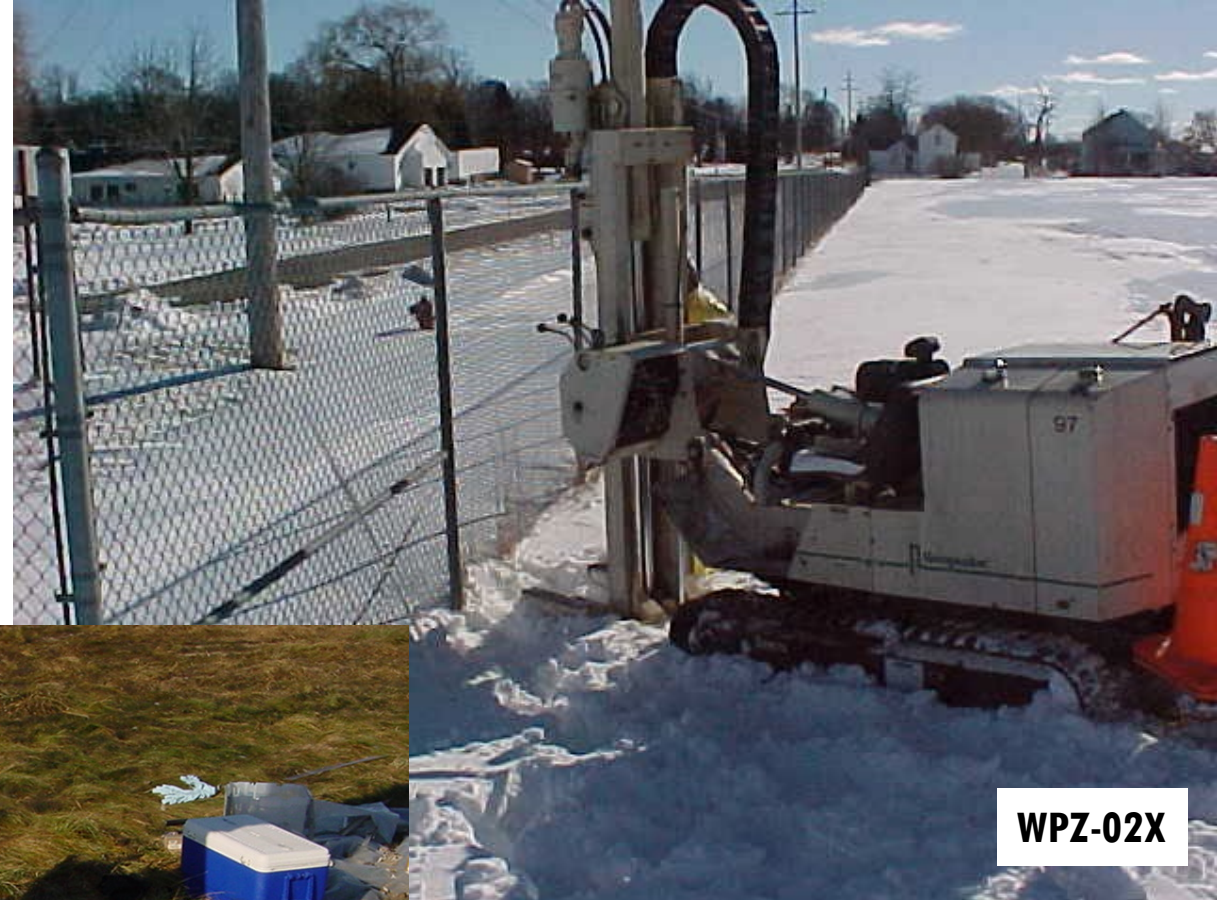
WPZ-01 Slurry Wall Boring



WPZ-13 5-10 ft Slurry Wall Material



WPZ-13I and WPZ-13X



WPZ-02X



Piezometer Installation

DEC 10 2002

Summary

- **Dye Tests**
 - Did not show leakage on upgradient side (only 2 locations tested)
- **Permeability**
 - 3 locations (6 samples) failed
 - 2 locations (7 samples) passed
- **Water Quality**
 - Some Detections on upgradient side (outside the wall)
 - Widespread groundwater contamination not identified
 - Inconclusive if contamination was present prior to slurry wall installation
- **Hydraulic Gradient**
 - 2002-2008 both inward and outward gradients were observed

Major Takeaways

- MEC study concluded the wall was functioning
- MDEQ evaluation indicated portions of the wall (upgradient only) may be working — data was inconclusive and limited
- Hydrogeological setting has changed significantly since studies
- Spatial data gaps along upgradient portion of slurry wall
- Dye tests and hydraulic gradient monitoring preferred lines of evidence

**Upgradient Slurry Wall Evaluation
Velsicol Chemical Superfund Site
August 21, 2019**

Agenda

1. Objectives

2. Methodology

- Piezometer installation and groundwater elevation data collection
- Hydraulic conductivity sample collection and analysis
- Dye tracer study

3. Data evaluation and reporting

4. Schedule

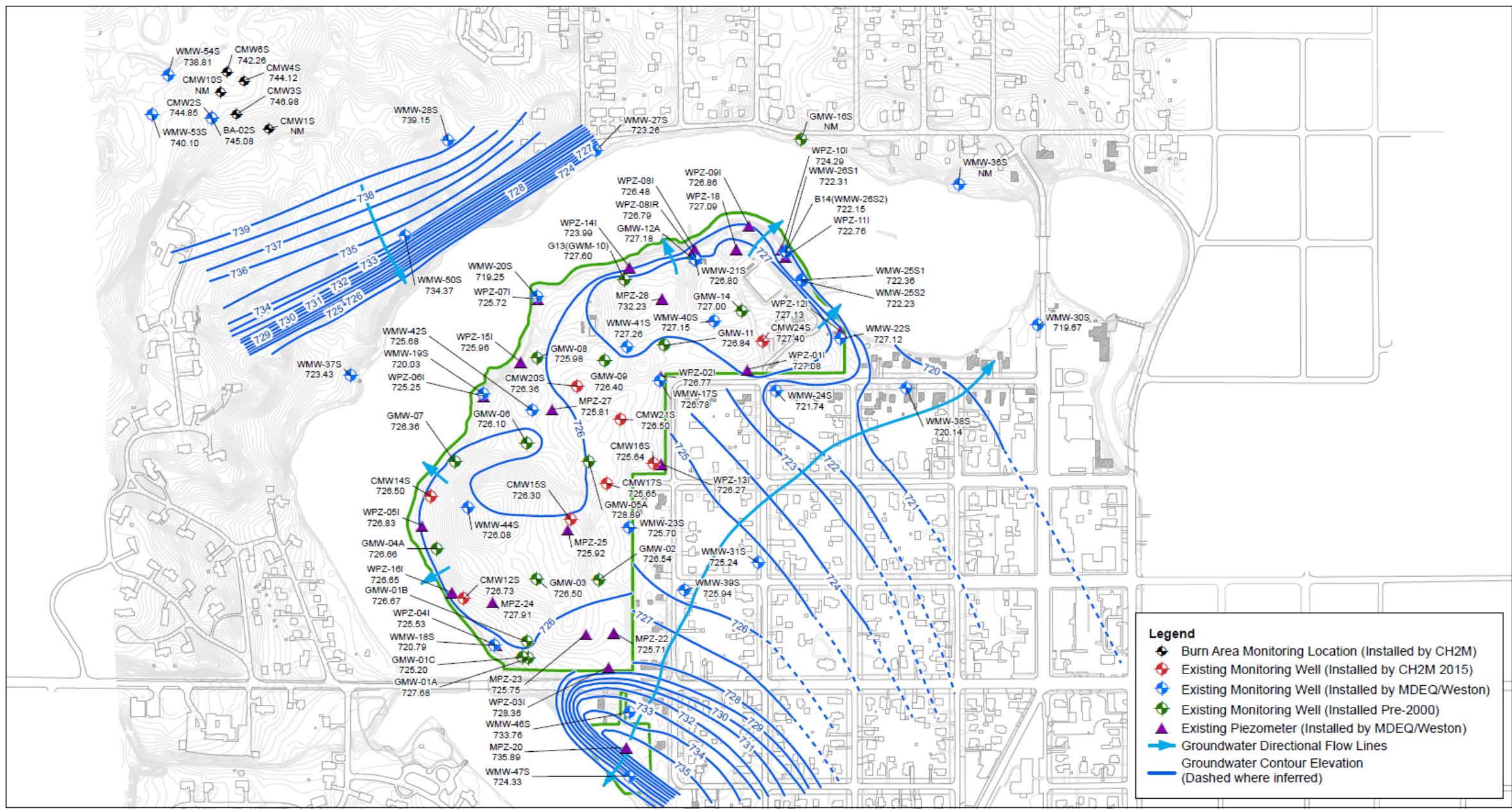


Figure 3-8
Shallow Outwash Groundwater Elevation Contours - May 6, 2016
Velsicol Chemical Corporation Superfund Site
St. Louis, Michigan

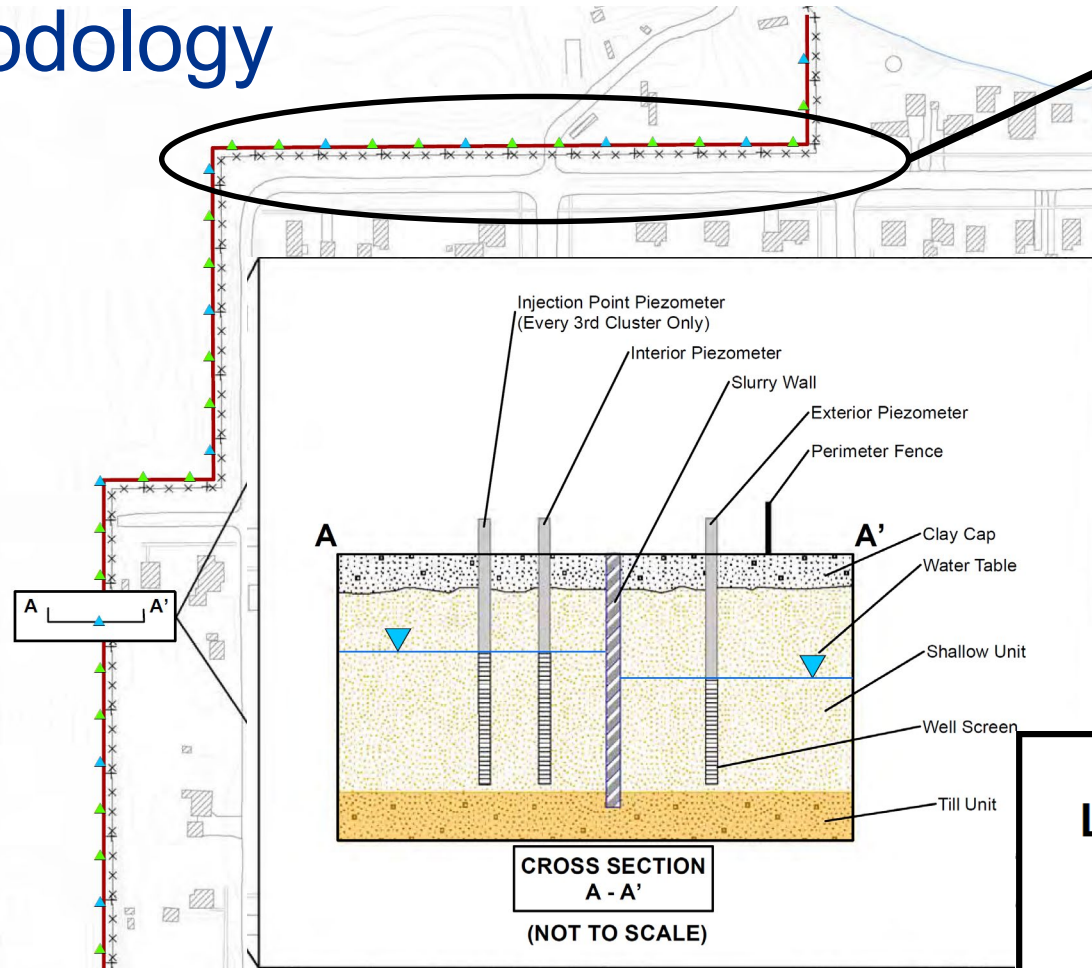
Objectives

- Evaluate the effectiveness of the upgradient slurry wall.
- Data evaluation to assist in design of perimeter containment and groundwater collection trench.
- Similar investigation methods to the previous slurry wall evaluations.
 - Memphis Environmental Center, Inc (MEC)
 - MDEQ/Weston Phase I and Phase II of the Remedial Investigation

Methodology

- Piezometer Installation and Groundwater Elevation Measurement
 - Direct push drilling (Geoprobe)
 - 45 piezometer clusters along the up-gradient slurry wall (UGSW).
 - Groundwater elevation measurements (30).
 - Dye tracer study (15).

Methodology



Permeability sampling within the slurry wall

- Up to 5 locations
- Shelby Tube

Legend

- ▲ Two Piezometer Cluster (Water Level Evaluation Only)
- ▲ Three Piezometer Cluster (Dye Tracer Study Only)
- Upgradient Slurry Wall
- ××× Former Plant Site Fence

Methodology- Dye Tracer Study

- Charcoal dye receptors deployed to assess background dye presence.
- Dye selection and injection volume determined in consultation with the analytical laboratory.
- Tracer dye injection.
- Charcoal dye receptors deployed
- Charcoal dye receptors retrieved and replaced every two weeks for an initial period of 3 months.
- Based on the preliminary data-the sampling schedule may be extended for an additional 1 to 2 months.

Data Evaluation

- Dye receptor results -Presence or absence of the injection dye(s).
- Groundwater elevation differences interior vs exterior.
- Determine if additional design investigation is required.

Schedule

- Piezometer installation- September 2019
- Background dye evaluation-October 2019
- Dye Injections- Late October 2019
- Dye tracer sample collection- November 2019, December 2019, January 2020.
- Groundwater elevation measurement-throughout investigation.
- Reporting- February and March 2020
- Path forward- April 2020

Questions